

Richmond Times-Dispatch



68TH YEAR.

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PEOPLE OF AMERICA LIFILE UNDERSTAND PROBLEMS OF PEACE

International Questions Considered by Nicholas Murray Butler.

SELF-DETERMINATION

AMERICANS APPROVE

Are Also in Favor of Home Rule for Ireland.

AS TO LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Socialists Would Use It to Destroy All Sense of Nationality.

BY EDWARD MARSHALL. NEW YORK, December 7,--Here lucid and important statement of what confronts the peace conference. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and international expert, who gives it, is among those America best qualified to discusthe possible solution of the world problems which so soon will be under official consideration at Versailles.

"The American people approach the peace conference in a very fine and broad-minded spirit," said Mr. Butler, zut without understanding specific

broad-minded spirit." said Mr. Butler, "201 without understanding specific policies which they should consider and support and without any commitments to such policies. The public statements of the President have been almost universally and, perhaps purposely, couched in vague and general terms, and the more specific policies outlined by Senator Lodge were, of course, not advanced on behalf of the administration.

"There are three general phrases that the American people have been hearing constantly. They are "self-determination," a "league of nations and the freedom of the seas." The first relates to the thousand-year-old problem of nationality, the second to the two thousand-year-old problem of nationality, the second to the two thousand-year-old problem of nationality involving national consciousness and organization. The American people believe in the self-determination of peoples and in the principle of nationality involving national consciousness and organization, national tradition and national economic life. For this reason they are ready to spiport with complete unanimity poincides permitting the Czecho-Sloyaks, the Jugo-Slavs and the Poles to organize their own independent governments and to take their places in the family of nations. For this reason they have applauded the return of the Trentino to Italy and of sectors of Macedonia, Thrace and Asia Ilinor, which have largely dominating firek populations, to' either the sovereignty or the jurisdiction of Greece. populations, to either the sov-ty or the jurisdiction of Greece,

would disrupt or even weaken the British empire, since in every case, except as to the still unsolved problem of Ireland, the British imperial lem of Ireland, the British imperial cystem has been a veritable nest for the hatching out of new, free and self-governing peoples.

"So far as the principle of self-determination is concerned, therefore, American public opinion will be neither timid on the one hand nor chauvinistic on the other.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS

PLANNED AT VIENNA CONGRESS

"The possibility of a league of na-

PLANNED AT VIENNA CONGRESS

The possibility of a league of nations has been discussed for centuries, and probably Metternich and Talleyrand thought just such a league was being organized at the congress of Vienna 104 years ago. The foundations of that structure were insecure, however, for it was built on the shifting sands of reaction, of imperialism, of international rivalry and of military power.

ON STRONG NATIONS

"True internationalism must be built on the union of strong and self-respecting nations. False internationalism would weaken or destroy together those nations which accept it.

"The American people, will have nothing to do with the false internationalism of Lenine and Trotzky, Liebknecht and the I. W. W. They know perfectly well that these men are enemies of a democratic republic, whether in Russia, Germany or the United States. On the other hand, the American people will support, not with unanimity by any means, but by a substantial majority, a well-considered and thoroughly practical project for a league of nations which shall be based upon the principles of true internationalism.

"There are those who urge that the

mity by any means, but by a substantial majority, a well-considered and thoroughly practical project for a league of nations when shall be based upon the principles of true internationalism.

"There are thoes who urge that the example of the Constitution of the United States should be followed in organizing this league, that precise and definite articles of government should be adopted, that an international legislature, executive and judiciary, should be exected, and that the part of the gations in the new organization should be similar to that of the States in the United States.

"There are two difficulties in the way of so ambitious a program. The first is that the public opinion of the world is not ready to support it, and the second is that some of the necessary conditions of success which were present in the case of the United States would be lacking in the case of such a league of nations. The United States would be lacking in the case of such a league of nations. The United States met with a century of difficulties in spite or unity of legal system. These three yitally important unities would be (Continued on Eighth Page.)

Links.

[RRISTOL. VA.. December 7.—Two government sirplanes, which started from Montgomery, Ala. landed at Johnson city this afternoon, and will remain there until Monday morning, when there until Monday morning, when the calment try will resume their trip eastward. One of the planes landed on the campus of the National Soldiers' Home and the other on the golf links. Great excitement was caused by the unexpected coming of the planes.

Aviators in Tail Spin.

DALLAS, TEX., December 7.—Lifeutenant A. G. Woodward, of Connecticut, was seriously injured to-day when an airplane in which they were flying fell 400 feet at Love Field. The planes were landing.

Why Hunt Around for That Odd article or service you want, when a will find it for you quicker and cheaper. For quick results use the Want Ads in this paper. Call Randolph 1.

Eighty-three Per Cent of Superior Intelligence

WASHINGTON, December 7.— Eighty-three per cent of the offi-cers in the American army had the "superior intelligence" required for cers in the American army had the "superior intelligence" required for a commissioned officer; more than 26 per cent of the enlisted men were considerably above the average intelligence and of this 26 per cent, if per cent had the "superior intelligence" qualifications for commission, according to tests made by the division of psychology of the medical department of the army.

A report on these tests states that of the men of the Nutional Draft form the sense than 21-4 per cent "were found to be so deficient in intelligence that they were recommended for discharge. To obtain the results given above, all the men in the army were not examined, but tests of numbers of men were made at every camp in the United States. One million five hundred thousand were given the mental tests and of that grand total, only half of 1 per cent were found to be so deficient in inte-Agence that they were recommended for dischurge."

Three general classifications of tests were made, one for men who read and write English; one for formedad and write English; one for foreigners and liliterates in which the instructions were given entirely in paniomime and demonstration and the third individual tests using the Yerkes-Bridges point scale, the Stanford Blinet scale and the performance scale. The work of the examiners was necessarily highly technical.

ing sands of reaction, of imperialism, of international rivalry and of military power.

"Thus far two general and very different notions as to the league of nations have found currency: the one is that supported by orthodox Socialists, and has in mind the destruction of all the essential elements and characteristics of nationality in order to bring about what I have sometimes called a colloidal or jellylike internationalism without real nations. This is the notion of the Lenines and troizkys, of the Liebknechts and the Ir W. W. sympathizers. The achievement of this ideal would bring civilization to an end, make order impossible, destroy liberty and put makind back at the foot of the ladder, from which it began to mount when the Roman empire fell to pieces.

"The other notion of the league of nations involves what I have called crystalline or true internationalism. In this each nation remains self-conscious, self-determined and ambitious in its own right, and takes its place in a new international structure as an independent element—like a single crystal in an ordered group of, crystals.

"In this case the group or league becomes stronger and more powerful according as the nations that compose it become stronger and more powerful.

LEAGUE MUST BE BULLT

ON STRONG NATIONS

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"The American peo

PLANES DROP NEAR BRISTOL

Linds on Campus at Soldiers' Home and the Other on Golf Links. [By Associated Press.]

FARMERS' PART IN WINNING WAR

Increased Value of Farm Prod- Size of American Army of Occuucts Shown by Secretary of Agriculture.

LARGER ACREAGE PLANTED DICKMAN WILL COMMAND

Produce Raised in 1918 Almost Twice as Valuable as 1914 Crops.

WASHINGTON, December 7,-Tribute to the part played by the nation's soil tillers in winning the war is paid by Secretary Houston in his annual report for 1918, transmitted to Congress by the White House. Bumper crops were grown both this year and last in spite of adverse weather, the

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FIVE DIVISIONS ADDED BY MARCH

pation Marching Into Germany Increased.

Chief of Staff Also Announces That 200,000 Are Released.

WASHINGTON, December 7 .- Five additional divisions have been definitely assigned to the American army of occupation now advancing into Ger-They are the Second and Seventh Regulars, the Twenty-eighth (Pennsylvania) and Thirty-third (IIIInois) National Guard, and the Seventy-

GERMAN OFFICIALS WILL BE SUMMONED

Premier Lloyd George Tells of the Day When America Promised to Aid Allies

i By Associated Press. l
LEEDS, ENG., December 7.—"I
shall never forget that morning
when I sent a cable message to
President Wilson, telling him what
the facts were and how essential it
was that we should get American
help at the speedlest possible rate
and inviting him to send 120,000 infanity and machine gunners to Europe," said Premier Lloyd George
in a speech to 3,000 persons here
to-day.

in a speech to 3,000 persons here to-day.

"The following day," continued the Premier, "there came a cable-gram from President Wilson: Send your ships across and we will send the 120,000 men.'

"Then I invited Sir Joseph Mc-Klay, the shipping controller, to Downing Street, and said:

"Send every ship you can.'

"They were all engaged in essential trades, because we were cut down right to the bones." There was nothing that was not essential. We said: "This is the time for taking risks.'

"We ran risks with our food and we ran risks with essential raw materials. We said:

"The thing to do is to get these men across at all hazard."

"America sent 1,000,000 men

neross, and out of that number 1,100,000 were carried by the British
mercantile marine. The good old
ships of British have saved the liberty of the world many times. They
saved it in the days of Queen Elizabeth: saved it in the days of Napoleon, and have saved it in the
days of Kaiser Wilhelm II,

"It is a change from December, 1916; a change from the days when we made our balance sheet and found fermany had acquired more

Flect Head.

Flect Head.

By Associated Press. 1

WASHINGTON, December 7.—The resignation of Charles M. Schwab as director-general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation was accepted to-day by President Wilson in a wireless message from the transport George Washington to the White House.

No change in the Shipping Board or Emergency Fleet Corporation organization will be made as the result of Mr. Schwab's resignation, it was said at the board here. The position of director-general will not be filled. Charles Piez, vice-president and general manager of the Fleet Corporation, will direct the operation of the organization, it was said.

NEW DRY DOCK COMPANY

#7,000,000,000.

[By Associated Press.]

NORFOLK, VA., December 7.—The Norfolg-Hampton Roads Dry Dock and Ship Repair Corporation, with an authorized capital of \$7,000,000, was organized here this afternoon and J. B. Morgan, of Norfolk, elected president. A great dry dock and shipbuilding plant, will be constructed at once, plans and specifications being accepted for the work. The industry will provide work for \$7,000 skilled and unskilled laborers.

WRECK 3,062 HUN PLANES

British Air Forces Destroyed That Number of Machines During the War.

LONDON, December 7.—British air forces destroyed 3,062 German machines and sent 1,774 machines out of control during the war, it was officially announced to-night in a War Office synopsis of the war's aerial battles. The British lost 1,318 machines, the report states.

A Daily Habit of Reading the Want Ada in The Times-Dispatch will save you time and money. They are an index to the Wants of hundreds of people. They can be used profitably for any business strice. Phone your Want Ad to Ran-colph 1.

Organized at Norfolk Saturday With a Capital Stock of \$7,000,000,000.

LIST WILL INCLUDE **OTHERS IN ADDITION** TO FORMER KAISER

Heads of State and Government to Face Court. Says Asquith.

RIOTS AND DISORDERS IN STREETS OF BERLIN

Executive Committee of Soldiers' and Workmen's Council Is Arrested.

ARMENIANS ARE MURDERED

Holland Requests That Ex-Emperor Be Removed to Island in East or West Indies.

LONDON, December 7 .- The allied governments have announced their joint intention of summoning the large heads of the German government and state before some kind of international tribunal, ex-Premier Asquith stated in a speech at Rochdale today. It was the first intimation that others besides the ex-Kaiser will be brought to trial by the allies, for the "late heads" of the German government would include also such ministers and chancellors from Bethmann-Hollweg to Count von Hertling, and possibly Prince Max von Baden, and the foreign ministers from Jagow to Von Hintze, and perhaps the former army and navy chiefs, notably Grand Admiral von Tirpitz and General von Ludendorff. Whether the heads of the former kingdoms—Bavaria, Saxony and Wuerttemberg (Prussia being in this connection one with the "German government")—are to be included is open to speculation. Certain it seems that not only the former Emperor, but his whole war-plotting camarilia, faces that not the opnose the surrender by Hole covernments have announced their

guished personages: King George of Great Britain, President Poincare of France, King Albert of Belgium and King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, according to Stephen Hansanne, editor of Le Matin, of Paris, and head of the French mission to America. Diplomatic propriety renders the visit imperative and certain as a return courtesy for the forthcoming visit of President Wilson to the foreign capitals, he declared.

"Of course there is nothing official at this time in respect to the coming of the French President and the monorchs, for Mr. Wilson has not vet visit of the French President and the monorchs, for Mr. Wilson has not vet visit in Great and the monorch of the French President and the monorch of the foreign capitals, an address before the League for Politom of conciliation to decide the Commission of conciliation to decide the form of the ex-Kaiser and the former commission of conciliation to decide the form of the Example of the Surrender by Holland of the ex-Kaiser and the former commission of conciliation to decide the form of the Example of the League for Politom of the Carnegie Hall, "an address before the League for Politom of the Carnegie Hall, "an address before the League for Politom of the Carnegie Hall, "an address before the League for Politom of the Carnegie Hall, "an address before the League for Politom of the Carnegie Hall, "an address before the League for Politom of the Carnegie Hall, "an address before the League for Politom of the Carnegie Hall, "an address before the League for Politom of the Carnegie Hall, "an address before the League for Politom of the Carnegie Hall, "an address before the League

2. To properly dispose of the former German colonies "which it is absolutely impossible for the commissioners to turn back to Germany" because her treatment of those colonies had been outras, sous.

3. To settle the Russian situation.

4. To end Bolshevikism which "must be stampted out if intellectual development are to be looked for in this world."

"Self-government is hard to learn," continued Mr. Taft. "The meaning of self-government is training to be good losers, the understanding that we are going to ablde by the result of the game.

"It is more important, however, for the majority to be good winners and to understand that their position is a trust and a responsibility—that they have learned in through the self-government but it is hard to learn. We have learned it through the strust and a responsibility—that they have learned it through the strust and a responsibility—that they have learned it through the strust and a responsibility—that they have learned it through the strust and a responsibility—that they have learned it through the strust and a responsibility—that is self-government but it is hard to learn. We have learned it through the strust and a responsibility—that is self-government but it is hard to learn. We have conquered it through the strust and a responsibility—that they have learned it through the strust and a responsibility—that is self-government but it is hard to learn. We have conquered it through the strust had been decreased to the normal strust and a responsibility—that they have the structure of the self-government of the self-government will need to the self-government will be decreased to the self-government will be demand for the surrenders of the self-government will be demand for the surrenders of the self-government will be demand for the surrenders of the self-government will be demand for the self-government will be demand for the self-government will be demand for the self-government will be demanded. The population of Charles M. Schwab as director-general of the Emergency GERMAN SOVIETS WANT LEADERS BROUGHT BACK

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
PLACED UNDER ARREST An upheaval resulted in Berlin with the arrest of the executive committee of the solders' and workmen's council. The act was immediately followed by a declaration issued by the Ebert government denying that it was responsible for the arrests. Promises also were made to have the prisoners released at once. The statement of Dr. Ebert shows the affair was of little consequence, being staged entirely by an isolated group of soldiers.

Reports of disorders and riots marked by casualites are still coming in, but it is seen from the dispatches that they date a day or two back. Following the arrests of the Soviet executives yesterday, shots were exchanged in a large scale demonstration in front of the Reichstag Building. Troops occupied the building of the University of Perlin.

The Berlin National Zeitung says the allies intend to demand that Germany dissolve all Soviets, in default of which Cermany will get no food.

Rumors persist in Germany that the allies propose to occupy virtually the whole country. There is little talk of strong opposition to such a plan, the Germans evidently feeling that it would avoid anarchy.

The newspaper Die Freiheit announces Dr. Solf will be replaced as Foreign Minister by Herr Rosen, German minister to Holland.

The Wolff Bureau, the semioficial news agency, thus describes the outspreak:

news agency, thus describes the outbreak:
"On Friday evening soldiers and suitors, armed with rifles, demonstrated
before the Chancellor's Palace. They
leaders spoke as follows:
"Germany stands on the brink of a
tional assembly be summoned on they
tional assembly be summoned on they
cember 20. The executive councilmust
no longer be able to put pressure on
the government. Long live the German
republic and her dirst President, Comrade Ebert."

AMERICAN TROOPS HAVE
REACHED RHINE REGION.
Reports received to-night are that
the American army of occupation bas
reached the Rhine. No further details.

(Continued on Eighth Page)

Times-Dispatch has again registered substantial circulation gains. The monthly average, together with the gain, for each edition, is given herewith:

Advertisers will appreciate the purchasing power of this steadily growing volume of readers, as evidenced by the fact that the selling price of The Times-Dispatch is now

"An Advertising Service Above Par"

ANOTHER RECORD!

For the month of November, 1918, as compared with November, 1917, The

Times-Dispatch 36,805; Gain, 10,915 Times-Dispatch 55,614; Gain, 11,389

Daily Edition, 3c Per Copy; Sunday Edition, 7c Per Copy Such circulation service represents a commanding volume of Home-Delivered Quality producing